North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851. NO. 53.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Spring Goods, Fresh and Beautiful!

1851.

LATE ARRIVALS

From New York and Philadelphia,

HAVE placed in possession of the undersigned a considerable portion of his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

embracing every thing new and fashionable for Ladie's and Gentlemen's wear, to be found in the Northern markets, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Among them are,

Beautiful, plain and figured changeable Silks,
Rich Barages, and Barage Delaines,
Chamelion Tissues and Silk Grenedines,
Shaded New style Chine Poplins,
Super black Silks and fancy colored Satins,
White and colored dotted Swiss Muslins,
Plain and Embroidered Muslins and Lawns,
Chine and Embroidered Ginghams,
Silk Toile DeLind and rich Linen Lustres,
Fourlard Silks and splendid Muslin Robes,
Canary, Orange, Sky Blue and Pink, plain Calicoes,
Earlston Ginghams, and Tarlton Muslins,
Green, Blue, Pink and Brown Barages,
Elegant Silk embroidered Lawns and Muslins,
French, British and American Prints, of indelible Dies.
Dunnels, Spragues, Merrimack and Cocheco, fast colored prints,
Fine Black Alpaccas, and Black Barages,
Full and ½ Mourning Calicoes, Muslins, and Barages,
Swiss, Checked, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linens, and Linen Hand'k's,
Lace Capes and worked Collars,
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions,
Beautiful Spring Bonnets, Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Fine Cloths and Cassimers,
Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
California and Ringold Drills,
White, Brown and fancy colored Linen Drillings,
Black Satin, figured Silk and Marsailles Vestings,
Black Drab DeEtea and Jenny Lind Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasolls,
Moleskin, California and Summer Hats,
Fine Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

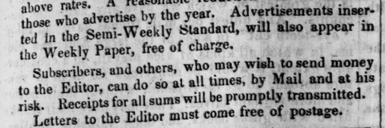
T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 8th 1851. 45—

☞ Additional supplies remarkable for Richness of designs and Novelty of styles, daily expected.

500 Acres of Land for Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C.



Near the Coal Mines on Deep River.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder on the 15th of May next, on a credit of nine months, a Tract of Land in Moore County, and within one mile of the Coal Mines, on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of land has no farm nor improvements upon in; it contains a quantity of the very best long leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm. for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evan's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the land will be shown, or any information given. JOHN BOROUGHS.

Orange County, April 4, 1851. 862—ts.

FRANKLIN PAPER MILL,

On 8th street, near the Petersburg Depot,

Richmond, Virginia.

IS in good order, managed by a superior paper maker, and is turning out Printing paper, (for News,) single and double medium; Envelopes and Wrapping Paper, equal in quality and as low in price, as any Manufactory in the United States.

On hand, a good assortment of Cap and Letter, fancy colors, for pamphlet covers; Manilla, of various sizes, (a first rate article for packing newspapers, &c.,) blue and brown Cotton Yarn Paper, &c.

Orders for any description, of any weight and dimensions, executed at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Linen and Cotton RAGS, for which the cash will be paid on delivery at the mill, or remittance made as may be directed.

April 18, 1851. 863—w4t

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr, Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

Phosgene Gas.

A FRESH supply received this day and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April 21st, 1851. 49—

BALL AND PARTY!

A BALL AND PARTY will be given at the Rail Road Hotel in Franklinton, on the 7th and 8th of May, Wednesday and Thursday, ensuing.

Franklinton, April 15, 1851. 47—2t.

Burning Fluid and Linseed Oil.

A FULL supply of Fluid and Linseed Oil just received and for Sale by P. F. PESCUD.

April 19, 1851. 67—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L. C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber intends to open a School for Boys, on the 16th of July next, in Alamance county, 12 miles west of Hillsborough, and 20 miles north west of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a school in which boys may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from temptation, to idleness or vice. The number of scholars will be limited to thirty, who will board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, two in a room. He will be assisted by R. W. WILSON, A. B.

TERMS—$75 per session, in advance, for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, Fuel and Washing.

Circulars containing further information, can be obtained on application to Rev. A. Wilson, D. D. at Hillsborough, N. C. until 1st June, and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance county, N. C.

ALEX. WILSON.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 9, 1851. 47—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff.*

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.

(Pr. Adv. $8)

Town Lots for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the town of Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th instant, on a credit of six months, twenty half acre Lots, in the North-east portion of the town, known as the Town Commons.

Owing to the healthy location of said Lots, and the great ease of getting lumber, (there being two fine Steam Mills in operation,) they will be very desirable for private residences. Said Lots will be sold by authority of an act of the General Assembly.

D. McPHERSON.
Intendant of Police.

Smithfield, April 7, 1851. 46—2t.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Morocco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 606—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GUN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used n their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the *Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States*, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Burning Fluid.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.	
6 octave	$180 to 250,		$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,		275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,		350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,		
French style	do.	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,		do.
Campeachy and Panama,		do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,		do.
do. " " Leghorn,		do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,		do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,		do.
Do. do. California,		do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,		do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Tanner's Oil.

JUST received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

JOHNSON'S Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Colored and plain straw Matting.

For sale by R TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—

MENALCUS LANKFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 45—tf.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammuth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"
Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmerets, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings. All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nuntures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retained,
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. French drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

JACKSON AND DOUGLAS.

We have lately met with an incident in the evening hours of Andrew Jackson's life, which is worthy of being more generally known than it is. Every fact relative to this remarkable man is interesting to the popular mind, and deserves preservation.

To those who enjoyed the confidence of General Jackson, it is known, that no event of his whole life gave him more concern than the charge so often made against him, that in proclaiming Martial Law at New Orleans, he had violated the Constitution of his country. This charge gave him increased pain from the fact, that all his friends and staunchest supporters admitted the violation of the Constitution, but justified it on the plea of necessity. Livingston, Grundy, and Ingersoll, names of note, had all written and published able defences of the conduct of General Jackson: still they had given no quiet to his mind. The question of the remission of the fine imposed by Judge Hall being before Congress, it had elicited all the virulence of his opponents, all the acumen of his friends. Still the defence was not satisfactory to the General, who said, "he did not know how it was that a man in saving his country, could violate its Constitution by doing so."

It was when the debate was drawing to a close, that amid various competitors for the Speaker's ear, it was awarded to Judge Douglas of Illinois. He was a warm advocate for refunding the fine, and commenced his discourse with views so new, he at once riveted upon himself the attention of the whole House. We have not his speech, though we remember some of the points he made. He denied that Gen. Jackson had at New Orleans violated either the Law or the Constitution; contended the only question was, did the necessity for proclaiming martial law exist? If it did, it was no violation of the Constitution to proclaim it; and that it did exist was admitted by the Governor and Legislature of Louisiana, the Courts, the whole population of New Orleans, as also by Judge Hall himself. It was the necessity, he urged, which made the act legal and constitutional—which, but for it would have been a crime. Thus, it is unlawful to take the life of another; still, suppose a traveller on a highway beset by a robber, who with uplifted arm and gleaming knife is about to strike, and at this moment, the traveller, to save his own life, kills his adversary, would it be said he killed him in violation of the law? No; the necessity in this case would make legal and proper that which but for the necessity would be a crime.

So, for an officer to destroy a ship entrusted to him by a country, is a crime. But suppose us at war with a Foreign Power, and one of our national vessels, well supplied with military stores, should be overtaken by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The captain defends his ship as long as there is hope, until all his men fall around him, and his capture is inevitable—he pauses—shall he suffer his ship to be captured and turned against his country, or shall he serve his country by sacrificing himself, and his ship? He determines on the latter, approaching the magazine, waits until his ship is boarded; another moment, and its fragments are scatered over the waters.

Will his country tarnish his bright escutcheon or his fame with the charge that he destroyed his ship in violation of law? No—but the very necessity would make that dazzling virtue, which but for the necessity would be a dark and damning crime. It is the necessity which makes the law, not justifies it.

Again, to destroy public property is unlawful, but suppose in a time of war, at one of our frontier posts, large quantities of provisions and military stores should be collected, and the officer in command finding it necessary to retreat is unable to move them; shall they be left to strengthen the enemy who is in want of these very things, or shall they be destroyed? The officer destroys them. Can it be said he violated the law in so doing? No! it is the necessity which makes the law. It was the necessity at New Orleans, not which justified General Jackson in doing an illegal unconstitutional act; but which made legal that which he did do. Thus illustrating and enforcing his views, he made the most effective speech delivered on the subject—so absorbed the entire attention of the House, that, the one hour rule existing, he spoke nearly two hours, and called forth an apology from the Speaker for permitting him to do so—who said he was so much interested that he was unconscious of the lapse of time; of which speech John Quincy Adams said, no one could now attack Gen. Jackson without denying the necessity which was said to have existed for proclaiming martial law.

But to the incident. It is taken from H. G. Wheeler's Biographical History of Congress, vol. 1st, page 162:

"The following anecdote in connection with this subject was related by an eye witness and published in a highly respectable journal from which we take it: 'At the Nashville Convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant,) in company with Judge Douglas of this State, and some other of our fellow citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot on the day succeeding the Convention. Gov. Clay of Alabama was near General Jackson, and who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, the Governor introduced him to the Hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglas was thus introduced, General Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand. 'Are you the Mr. Douglas of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?' asked General Jackson. 'I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject,' was the modest reply of our friend. 'Then stop!' said General Jackson. 'Sit down here beside me. I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the Constitution of my country by declaring martial law at New Orleans, and my friends have always admitted the violation, but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you, sir, for that speech. It has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the Constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the Constitution or laws of my country.'

Thus spoke the old hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglas. He was speechless. He could not reply; but, convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left the room. Certainly General Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual."

We also remember to have heard, that among the private papers of General Jackson after his death, was found a pamphlet copy of this speech, with an endorsement on the back of it in the hand writing of the General himself, saying it was the only perfect and satisfactory vindication of his conduct which had been made, and as such he left it as an inheritance to his adopted children. The pamphlet is now believed to be in the possession of F. P. Blair, Esq., of Washington.

Richmond Examiner.

Alabama and Mississippi Factories. From the April number of De-Bow's Review, we gather some interesting items showing the progress of manufactures in the above named States. At Autaugaville, Alabama, which has grown up in the woods during the last two years, with a population of 350—a factory for Osnaburgs is in operation, with a capital of $87,000—eighty-one operatives are employed, mostly feinales. The building is 150 feet long and 50 wide, of brick—with sills of cast-iron. The factory contains 3000 spindles, 100 looms, 42 cards, and all necessary machinery—and the proprietors expect to manufacture daily, 4000 yards of cloth. The location of the village is three miles from the Alabama River.

A project for the erection of a Cotton Factory, in which citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana propose uniting, has been started by several epterprising gentlemen of the former State, Biloxi Bay—is suggested as a desirable and healthy location; and combining cheap living with ready facilities of transportation.

Charleston Courier.

SUMNER AND WADE.

Alas for Babylon, that great city! How is it fallen! What now are worth the many eloquent articles by Submissionist editors upon the triumph of law and order in Boston—the restoration of Tom Sims—and the downfall of the higher law? How will the grain of theory weigh against the ton of practice? Tom Sims has been exchanged for Charles Sumner; one fugitive slave for an United States Senator, and no boot. In the midst of all the exultation and illumination over the "final success" of the fugitive slave law, has come the news of the "final success" of the most outrageous abolitionist, agrarian, and enemy of the Constitution, that has ever been spawned in the foulest ditch of Yankeedom. Charles Sumner has been elected, by the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts, to be Senator for six years in the place of Daniel Webster; and Daniel Webster has been refused the use of Faneuil Hall, in which he desired to address the citizens of Boston. That is a correct summary of the last intelligence from the seat of law and order, the citadel of the Constitution, and the protectress of Southern Rights.

Four hundred policemen, armed with drawn swords, smuggled a fugitive slave in the darkness of the night on board a vessel at the Boston wharf, and sent him home to his master in Georgia. This was confessedly something, and the compromisers and submissionists of the South said it was everything. We have referred to the utterances of the Boston press, the Boston pulpit, and the circumstances of Sims' arrest, to show that this instance was an exception to, and not a sample of, the sentiment and practice of the place. But little attention has been paid to the facts thus adduced. The other side was determined to rejoice and be glad. We are now curious to see them reconcile the new fact with their fine theory. That theory is this: The return of Sims was the act of the people of Boston, done in accordance with the public sentiment of Massachusetts, and is invincible proof that they intend to support the constitution and to abide by the fugitive slave law. That is the rule they lay down. And here is the example. The public sentiment of Boston and solemn vote of Massachosetts have chosen Charles Sumner to be Senator. Who is Charles Sumner? We will let Charles Sumner answer for himself. Here is an extract from his great speech in the Massachusetts Free Soil Convention, delivered on the 3d of October, 1850:

"As if to do a deed which should make Heaven weep—'all earth amazed'—this same Congress, in disregard of all the cherished safeguards of freedom, has passed a most cruel, unchristian, devilish law, to secure the return into slavery of those unfortunate bondmen who are found sheltered by our firesides.

Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes this act has now passed, drawing with it by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life.

Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to the fugitive-slave bill will never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame. Better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory and the good name of his children had he never been President.

Sir, I will not dishonor this home of the Pilgrims and of the Revolution by admitting—nay, I cannot believe—that this bill will be executed here. Individuals among us, as elsewhere, may forget humanity in a fancied loyalty to law; but the public conscience will not allow a man who has trodden our streets as a freeman to be dragged away as a slave. The fugitive slaves of the United States are among the heroes of our age."

This is "something." But let us see the deductions, or principles which he comes to at the conclusion of his oration;—the positions he will maintain;—the ends which he proposes for the striving of himself and of his political friends:

"We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the fugitive-slave bill.

We demand that Congress receive into the Union no new Slave State.

After this portrait of Charles Sumner by himself, a few touches only are necessary to complete the picture. He is the arch priest of that hierarchy, the bell-wether of all the black flock, the combined Belial and Moloch of that Pandemonium. He has long out-Heroded their hottest Herod. If the people of Massachusetts had studied a thousand years for some plan by which they might give the lie to the submissionists of the South—for some mode of utterance by which they might declare their abhorrence of the Southern people, and their fixed determination to nullify the fugitive slave law, and make void the cheating promises of the compromise party, they never could have hit upon a thing more completely suited to their purpose than the election of Sumner to the Senate of this Union. The tale is told. The question is settled.

It may, however, be proper to add that Sumner is a Federalist of the same extreme character—when compared with other Federalists—as he is an extreme Abolitionist and Agrarian among other Abolitionists and Agrarians. He is a Whig who refused to support Gen. Taylor two years ago, because he was not Whig enough. In the late election he had the enthusiastic support of the Free Soil Whig party of Massachusetts. Winthrop, a rival Abolitionist, was the other candidate. The only serious opposition which the Abolition party met with was from twenty-seven Democrats, who stood out to the last against both candidates. The state of parties thus displayed in Massachusetts, is the state of parties everywhere else in the North. Both Whigs and Democrats are unsound on the slavery question there, but they are not equally so. The Whig party is thoroughly, and completely, and without exception, identified with the fanatics. They have for years been so. They have amalgamated to the last man. The Whigs are the Abolitionists. They are bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh—as undivided as Saul and Jonathan or the Siamese Twins. The Democratic party is deeply tainted, but it yet contains a remnant which has not bowed the knee of Baal. When the Democratic party hold the majority in any one of the great States, they send to the United States Senate such men as Dickinson. But for the present the Whig party has the up-hand in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts. The election of Senator is the last event in all of those States; and we beg leave to call the reader's attention to the men who have received that high honor and important position for the coming six years. In Massachusetts, the majority have selected this said Charles Sumner. In New York, they have chosen Hamilton Fish. In Ohio, they have elected Wade. Sumner has been already introduced. Hamilton Fish is the *protege*, pupil and proconsul of William Seward in the management of New York politics;—that will do for him. As to Mr. Wade, the new Senator from Ohio, we will let him, like Mr. Sumner, speak his own speech:

"First, then, I am a Whig, always a Whig, and nothing else—a Whig, because I believe the best interests of our country are connected with the success of that party; always too much devoted to the party to see it lend itself to the furtherance of measures which I cannot approve without an endeavor to prevent its so doing. It shall be my endeavor to represent this great State, and not any particular section of it. I shall, to the best of my ability, rebuke any attempted encroachments of slavery into territory now free, or any haughty or insolent attempt to overcome the free States by threats of 'dissolution of the Union,' or any measures intended to insult Northern feeling. You know that I am hostile especially to the 'fugitive law;' but I shall endeavor to deal fairly with the South. I do not intend to be an agitator, but while slavery will consent to remain in her own States, without attempted aggression, I shall feel no disposition to interfere with her. I regret to see a disposition in any part of this State to ingraft the compromise measures upon the doctrines of the Whig party; the attempt to make these measures a test of Whiggery would be to destroy the party—on the Reserve, at least; whereas, if the Whigs of the South and middle portions of the State could be made a little more tolerant upon this subject, we should be able to act together next fall as of old."

Thus speaks Mr. Wade, the Whig Senator from Ohio; and thus stands Mr. Sumner, the Whig Senator from Massachusetts; and thus stands Mr. Fish, the Whig Senator from New York. And thus have spoken the whole Whig party of the North. In the election of these men, they have given the most solemn, most definite, and most comprehensive guaranty of their eternal and determined hostility to the Southern people, to Southern prosperity, and to Southern rights. These are the fruits of Southern submission; the apples on the tree of Northern Law and Order.

Richmond Examiner.

Southern and Northern "Union" Men. In the letter of Dr. Robert Collins, to the managers of the Macon 22nd of February celebration, we find the two following paragraphs:

"I am in every sense a southern man—all I possess is here—my greatest interests is in the protection of Southern property, and all my efforts shall be devoted to that end; and in my solemn judgement, the best way to do so, is to swear allegience to the Constitution and the Union of the country. To support for office men whose fidelity to the Union is beyond suspicion. To give the right hand of fellowship to all I meet on the platform of the Union party. And to object to no man on account of the section from which he comes, or the name which he bears, be it Democrat or Whig.

And although I would not follow the example of the great Carthagenian General, by swearing my children to eternal war upon the opponents of the Government, yet so important, and so sacred do I consider the cause of the Union, that should it ever be my fortune to present a son at the altar of any Church for its Christian rites, I should desire the font to be filled with the mixed waters from the four quarters of the Republic, that he might be baptized truly, in the elements of the Union, so that in all after life, the association most deeply impressed upon his mind, should be, the Union of his country with the worship of God."

The reader who peruses the foregoing, will say, that in love to the Union, it is impossible to find the Doctor's match. So we thought when we first read these indications of his devotion. Now, however, we are in doubt. The Union loving Georgian has a rival in New York, between whose ardor and his own, we are unable to decide. That rival is William H. Seward. Between the two it is really hard to determine, whose love is deepest and most wonderful. Our readers shall judge for themselves and award the palm. Says Seward, (he is writing upon the Fugitive Slave Bill to a convention of its opponents held in Boston):

"I have weighed, moreover, the arguments that some portion of the people in some of the States have made the perpetuity of the Fugitive Slave Law a condition of new declarations of loyalty to the Union. That loyalty is a duty resulting from the Constitution, and is equally due, whether the measures of administration are satisfactory or unsatisfactory. I regret that anything should have happened to encourage a belief that loyalty could be accepted on conditions, and especially on the condition of forbearing to repeal a repealable statute. But since it is so, I can only say that we, on whom the recent action of the Government bears as it seems to us, so unjustly, are in the Union for richer, for poorer, for better, for worse, whether in a majority, or in a minority, whether in power or powerless, without condition, reservation, qualification or limitation, for ever and aye!!!"

We rather think Dr. Collins must yield to Mr. Seward. The latter every body knows is a New York Senator, the former is highly commended in certain quarters for the office of Governor.

As a corollary to these expressions of ardent attachment to the Union, and others of the kind which we constantly meet in Southern presses, we give without note or comment, but with fears and feelings which are inexpressible, the following remarks of the New York Tribune. God grant that the future may not prove them to be true:

Had the free States been manly enough, true enough to enact the Wilmot Proviso as to all present or future Territories of the Union, we should have had just about the same didoes cut up by the Chivalry that we have witnessed, and with no more damage to the Union. Whenever secession shall be seriously threatened because of Northern resistance to slavery extension, we shall see that the slaveholders are not all the people of the Southern States, nor a majority of them, though they now seem not to realize it. In slave-breeding Maryland and Virginia, two-thirds of the legal voters would to-day prefer the Union without slavery, to slavery without the Union. And this sentiment is just ripening in all the Southern States, with three or four exceptions.

Our Own Consequence. We think of our own consequence; our talents; our entertainments. We think what a breach will be made when we die. We think of the mourners who will gather around us with broken hearts. We think of the solemn sad procession that will go with us to the tomb:—forgetting how seldom it is that the hearts of any considerable proportion in a funeral procession are serious and solemn at all, or care anything about the dead. We look at our own affairs and press them forward, as if everything else should give way to them, as if the world had no interest so great that they may not be required to yield to our convenience.

Now, how contrary all this is to truth and reality it is hardly necessary to attempt to show. Few will care about it when we die; and the world at large will care nothing about it. A very little circle of friends there will be affected—as a little of water is agitated when a drop of rain falls into the ocean. At the centre of that small circle of friends, there will be some deep emotion, and some tears of genuine grief will be shed; at a very very distance, the emotion will be fainter and feebler, at a point but a little remote there will be none, and soon, very soon, all the agitation there will have died away as when the little drops of rain fall into the ocean.

The gay will laugh,
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom. *Bryant.*

A few friends wil go and bury us; and then they will turn away to their own concerns, forgetful that we are sleeping in the grave. Affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave—but the hand that reared the stone or planted the flowers will soon become unable to cut the letters deeper as they bcome obliterated, or to cultivate the flowers—and in a brief period the litle hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotton millions of the earth was buried there. No "Old Mortality" will be to cut again those effaced words which told our name, and the time of our birth and of our death. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest value to any living being, nor will even momentary curiosity be excited to know who wore that hair, or whose countenance is delineated there.

Poor Sims. The "Commonwealth," Elizur Wright's Free Soil Abolition organ boasts that the parting advice of Sims' counsel was not, "Excite an insurrection;" nor "cut your masters throat;" but, "we have done all we could for you; God protect you! Run away the first chance you get; only take care not to get caught again." The impossibility of erecting this poor runaway Sims into a hero, must, by this time, we think, be admitted by the Zebra-party in and around Boston. The appeals made to the maternal, paternal, fraternal, and conjugal sympathies of the tender-hearted mothers, brothers, sisters, fathers, children, husbands and wives of Massachusetts, against

"The deep damnation of the taking off"

of poor Sims, it seems were ludicrously thrown away. Says a Savannah Correspondent:

"The man has no children, and his reputed wife is a free woman, who was so much incensed at his desertion of her, that as soon as he informed her of his arrival in Boston, she gave the information to his master. Mr. Potter at first thought he would not trouble himself to reclaim so idle a fellow, *but Sims' mother told him it was his duty to do it*, and endeavor to save him from becoming worthless to himself and every body else. This suggestion, with the fact that it was so clear a case, and would give a fair test as to whether Boston would redeem her character and sustain the laws or not, induced Mr. Potter to follow the case up."

We are sorry to spoil so much good poetry and romance, but "Facts are stubborn things."

Chain of Being. Bitumen and sulphur form the link between earth and metals—vitriols unite metals with salts—crystalization connect salts with stones—the amianthus and lythopites form a kind of tie between stone and plants—the polypes unites plants to insects—the tube worm seems to lead to shells and reptiles—the warter serpent and the eel form a passage from reptiles to fish—the sonas nigra are a medium between fishes and birds; the bat and the flying squirrel link birds to quadruped and to man.

A certain preacher in the 'far West' gave out for his text, Clover. The deacon arose and told him it was Timothy. 'O yes,' replied the divine, 'it is Timothy. I knew it was some sort of grass.'

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrisot. Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

AN AWFUL TORNADO.

On Sunday afternoon our City was visited by a terrific tornado, which came nearer the descriptions given of those in the West Indias than any that we have ever before seen. Its course was about a mile and a half long and not more than twenty yards wide. It had been raining all day, but ceased between three and four o'clock, when a dark funnel shaped cloud was observed in the South-west. There was little or no wind at the time, but the storm came down upon us suddenly with a mighty rush. Striking first the premises of Mr. Sylvester Smith, it prostrated trees and fences, dashing them by its rotary motion in all directions; thence it passed to B. F. Moore's Esq., tore down a stable on the lot of the late Ruffin Tucker, leveled the chimney and blew in the sashes of the Standard Office, and with increasing fury struck the beautiful residence of Mrs. Eliza Taylor. There, where all was but a moment before a paradise of beauty, it left nothing but desolation; her beautiful green house, one of the finest in the place, is now a complete wreck, from the falling of a chimney on the roof, and the flourishing shrubs in her yard are leveled with the earth. It passed next to the Peace buildings, on Fayetteville Street, tearing the tin off the roof and whirling it through the air with terrific force and velocity—pieces of it were picked up at the distance of half a mile. The North Carolina Book Store was also much injured, the chimneys and a part of the back portico being torn down. It passed out at the North-east corner of the town, back of the residence of Dallas Haywood, Esq. There it seems to have spent its fury—trees two feet in diameter being uprooted or twisted off like twigs. The kitchen of Dr. William Gray, with two negroes in it, was taken up and carried several yards. The negroes were not seriously hurt, though the house was completely demolished. It did not extend into the country, and we are happy to say no lives were lost.

Suicide. A man by the name of Alexander, stopping at a house called the Rialto, in this City, put an end to his existence on Saturday night last, by taking laudanum. He is said to be a native of Philadelphia, and had been travelling through the country in company with others as a Comedian, giving vocal and instrumental Concerts. He had been here but a short time.

An indignation meeting of Irishmen was held in New York during last week for the purpose of noticing in a suitable manner the late remarks of Sir Henry Bulwer with reference to the Celtic race. After several violent speeches, a memorial was adopted, to be forwarded to President Fillmore, asking that such steps as he may consider meet and proper be taken to procure the recall of Sir Henry "from a country where, contrary to all usage, he has violated the laws of hospitality, wantonly and most indecently insulted and outraged a large proportion of the citizens, and imperilled, as far as he could, the integrity and stability of the Union, by fomenting civil dissension, and invoking the worst passions of factious discord and party hatred."

Wealthy Men of Boston. The Boston Post gives a list of persons in that city, who are taxed on property worth $100,000 and upwards. From the statement in the Post we learn that there are 134 persons in Boston whose individual wealth exceeds $100,000 and under $200,000; there are 28 persons whose individual wealth exceeds $200,000 and under $300,000; there are 14 persons whose wealth exceeds $300,000 and under $400,000; there are 8 persons whose wealth exceeds $500,000. Abbot Lawrence is the wealthiest man in Boston, property being valued at $1,075,000.

Davidson College. The Trustees of Davidson College, for the purpose of creating a sufficient permanent fund for the employment of more Teachers, have resolved to dispose of 1000 scholarships, at $100 each. Each scholarship to entitle its possessor, his heirs, executors, or assigns, to send a scholar to the College every year for twenty years, or two for ten years, free of any charge for tuition. No sale of scholarship to be binding till 400 shall have been sold. Subscribers of $500 to be entitled to a perpetual scholarship. The interest only of the fund to be used.

The Methodist Church Suit. The much-talked-of case, a result of the separation of the church, has finally been set down for a hearing in the United States Court in New York city on the 13th of May next. Counsel for the complainants (the Methodist Episcopal Church South) are Daniel Lord, of New York; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. For the defence (the Methodist Episcopal Church) E. L. Fancner and George Wood, of New York, and Rufus Choate, of Mass.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, formerly in Congress, voted against Sumner, free-soil, in the Massachusetts Legislature for U. S. Senator. Mr. C. is a democrat. The Abolition Commonwealth, therefore, most atrociously assails him, making a vampire allusion to his having burried his only sister the day previous, and charging that he hurried from the grave for the purpose of being on hand to vote. The vindicative slander is repelled by both whigs and democrats.

Weighty Characters. In the pocket book of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line, was found a memorandum of the weight of eleven officers of the American Army, as ascertained at West Point in 1783. Among them were the following: Gen. Washington, 209 lbs.; Gen. Lincoln, 224 lbs.; Gen. Knox, 280 lbs.; Gen. Huntington, 132 lbs.; Gen. Greaton, 166 lbs.; Col. Swift, 219 lbs.; Col. Michael Johnson, 252 lbs.

Summer Mail Arrangement. The Raleigh and Gaston cars now arrive at 2 o'clock, P. M. and leave at 5 o'clock, A. M. The connection at Gaston, which had been interrupted for the last few days, is now perfect, and travellers going North will have no detention at that place.

THE CONVENTION PROJECT.

When Gov. Reid submitted the question of Equal Suffrage to the people, and as the proposition gained and grew on the public judgment and affections, the Whig presses and many of the Whig leaders triumphantly predicted that the Democrats had started a ball which they could not stop, but which would roll on until even the present basis of representation was swept away. Was not the *wish* father to the *thought*? From the very first, the Democrats have occupied a consistent position on this subject. They took ground for Equal Suffrage, but in favor of the basis of representation; and they proposed, as they still propose, to establish Equal Suffrage by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of the same body, and then *by the sanction of a majority of the people at the polls*. This plan is not only the plan of the Constitution, but it carries on its face an appeal to the people, in the most positive and specific manner, for their approval or disapproval; and if their approval shall follow this appeal, the Constitution will have been amended *by the people* and according to the forms and requirements which *they themselves have prescribed*. Is not this plain?

But it seems that some of the Whig leaders have started a ball which *they* cannot stop, and which threatens to complete the ruin of the former Whig party of the State. They took ground, as a party, against Equal Suffrage when it was first presented; and, being anxious above all things to defeat it, they changed their tactics in relation to it until at last they settled down, with some show of unanimity at least, in favor of some sort of a Convention of the people, with a view to such amendments as might appear to be popular and advisable when the Convention should assemble. Gradually, however, under the influence of the counsel of such leaders as Messrs. Gilmer, Bynum and Woodfin, they came to agree, also with some show of unanimity, in favor of an *unrestricted* Convention, provided the people should so vote at the polls. This was their position at the close of the late Assembly; but, in defiance of the ghostly warnings of the Register, the Times, which is the organ of the white-basis men here, and certain leaders in the West, have recently gone several steps farther in the game, and now proclaim that an unrestricted Convention must be henceforth made the test, and that they will support no man for Governor who is not in favor of such a project. This pesters and troubles the Register not a little. The Editor of that paper begins to find that the laugh is now on the other side of the mouth; that *he* has had some agency in starting a proposition not merely of a doubtful character in itself, but which bids fair to go forward until the few fragments of Whigism that were left in the last August election, are utterly destroyed and cast away. The difference, in this respect, between the two parties is simply this: The Democrats broached a poposition just in itself, and which, if established, will impair no important feature of the Constitution; and they set about carrying it out according to the forms of the Constitution itself, with the distinct understanding, at the same time, that they would be ready in the future to co-operate with the people in the same way, in effecting any other desirable reform which they might clearly and unequivocally demand. They refused, and properly, to embarrass the issue of Equal Suffrage with other issues, for two good reasons—one, because it is but just and right that every proposition should stand or fall upon its own merits; and the other, because the issue itself involved a fundamental principle of free government, and was therefore entitled, from its paramount importance, to be considered, examined, and acted upon by itself. The Whig leaders, on the other hand, were opposed to Equal Suffrage. They left no means untried to defeat it; but failing in this at the late session, they determined to start the issue of a Convention, and in doing so they were governed by about two leading reasons—one is, that the people may vote down the proposition for an unrestricted Convention at the polls, and thus defeat Equal Suffrage; and the other that the Whig leaders of the West, provided such a Convention is called, may thereby clutch all the power and thenceforth control and rule the State. There are other reasons and minor influences operating in and upon the minds of these leaders in this connection, but it is not necessary to allude to them now.

The following extract from an article in the Register of the 30th, in which the Editor takes ground against the above test and the course of the Times on this subject, contains one marked fact, to which we desire to call the attention of the people of the State. That paper, deploring the division in the ranks of the former Whig party on the Convention question, says:

"The Democratic party has already taken its position. It plants itself on the platform of amending the Constitution by legislative enactments. *On that platform both Eastern and Western Democrats stand.*"

Again, that paper says in the same article:

"Nor could it be expected by any one, acquainted with their tactics, that the Democratic party would suffer many of their votes to be drawn off from their own regular candidate, to be given to one, be he Whig or Democrat, who is nominated under this pledge, however much they might favor a Convention. They could easily persuade their friends that their own platform is the right one, to wit: Legislative enactments. 'By this you got Free Suffrage,' they would say, 'and by this mode you can get any thing else you want.'"

The Register has at last admitted, what it some time since bitterly denied, to wit: *That the Democratic party is the party of the State*, and that it neither makes sectional appeals nor panders to sectional prejudices. In our paper of the 8th of February last, we said:

"We repeat what we have heretofore said on this subject, that the Democratic party *is the party of the State*; and that it neither makes sectional appeals nor panders to sectional prejudices. That party will preserve its integrity on this question, as on all others, happen what may. Its principles are broad enough to cover the whole State, and its policy is as just and as liberal towards the extreme West as it is to the centre, to the South, the North or the extreme East."

This is our platform, and this our position. That position is as firm and as impregnable as the rock of Gibralter—it will *stand*, and the people will flock around it, while the vacillating and selfish policy of the Whig leaders on this question, will be condemned, scouted, and dispised. We are proud of the contrast. We invite the people to look at this matter for themselves, and form their own conclusions.

We repeat, we have no disposition to argue this Convention question at this time. It is not necessary now that we should do so. The Whig leaders have determined that the public mind shall be deeply agitated upon it, and though we do not court this agitation, nor co-operate with them in producing it, we are ready to meet it at the proper time. We have no fears for the result. Our confidence in the people increases with our years and experience, and can entertain no doubt that in this matter, as in others of importance, they will be found on the side of that party which is the party, not of a section, but of the whole State.

There is likely, says the New York Miror, to be a general "bursting up" in Boston before three months come round. The "negro clothe" of Lowell, the "negro shoes" of Lynn, and the negro notions" of New England generally, remain dead in the lofts of the warehouses.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We copy the following interesting article in relation to the London Fair from the last Boston Yankee Blade:

"The World's Fair—Hints to the Curious. As every one knows, this Fair will be thrown open to the inquisitive people of the Old World and the New, in May, and will probably continue on exhibition through the months of June, July, August, and perhaps September. It will be a *rare show*—one well worth seeing, by every man of good taste, and of means to gratify that taste, in the civilized nations of the earth.

It is ascertained that nearly every State in our Union has sent numerous specimens of its natural productions, or of the skill and industry of its inhabitants, to London—New York taking the lead, in the number of its contributions, and Massachusetts coming next.

It is said that some of the plantation states have sent out specimens of cotton a little superior to any thing that has yet been seen by the manufacturers of Europe; and that our youngest sister California, will be represented by masses of gold ore, and some other kinds of rich minerals, such as have rarely been seen in the British metropolis. New Jersey, among other contributions, has sent a block of zinc, weighing 16,000 pounds; it took seven men to move this remarkable curiosity into the crystal palace. Connecticut has sent some excellent specimens of her clock-work, and other products, some of which, although often laughed at at home, will we doubt not, be found to possess much interest by the congregated millions at the Fair. It is understood, also, that an immense number of ingenious articles of needle-work, of exquisite beauty and workmanship, have already gone forward, and will be followed, in due time, by the beautiful women who wrought them into form, and who are not ashamed to have their works known to the whole world.

But we must proceed to business. We hope that married gentlemen who intend to visit the World's Fair, also intend to take their wives with them, for, of all places under the canopy of heaven, London is generally conceded to be the worst, as she certainly is the greatest of which we have any authentic accounts. And unless our male friends have had their "eye-teeth cut" in some of the large American cities, in which all kinds of vice prevail, to a considerable extent, it would be dangerous for them to venture abroad, to *see the elephant*, without their better and more vigilant halves. They may have their trunks filled with *guide* books, and other valuable publications, to instruct them in their peregrinations in the British metropolis, and yet, without the aid of ballast, and approved balance-wheels, and a salutary watchfulness at all times, many of them, it is to be feared, will be turned topsy-turvy, and essentially *done* to. Let that be remembered.

These remarks will apply to all Americans, who intend to visit London during the continuance of the Fair, which will doubtless call together hundreds of thousands of visitors from countries other than Great Britain; one account estimates the probable number of strangers who will be in London during the summer, at two millions! That there will be a numerous gathering of pickpockets, thieves, and other accomplished rogues—the off-scourings of the large cities on the continent, as well as those of the United States—in a crowd of the kind, no intelligent man can doubt. It will be well, therefore, as we have before intimated, for every honest visiter to keep a bright look out.

The population of London is considerably over *two millions*. The vicious classes alone out-number the entire population of every American city, New York alone excepted! It has been officially stated that there are between thirty and forty thousand thieves there, some fifteen thousand children under regular training to crime, six or seven thousand receivers of stolen goods, over *one hundred and fifty thousand* of both sexes, leading an abandoned life, fifty thousand tipplers, or habitual gin-drinkers, &c., &c. About twenty-five thousand persons are picked up in a state of drunkenness annually, which is a fraction short of five hundred a week. This goes a *leetle* ahead of New York, while Boston, with all its roguish accomplishments, its fugitive slave excitements, its official rascality and fun, dwindles into utter insignificance, when compared with the monster city of the Old World.

The Fair is a subject, about which all classes of the community are conversing, and will continue to converse, for months to come. Yes, we think that the American people, to say nothing of those of other nations, are fairly in for one year's interesting conversation upon this leading topic, which will swallow up all others. We shall not cease to think and to talk about it, until it is removed to New York, next fall, when the public can give it another *sweat*, and when the presidential question will probably be before the public, in some shape or other, and divide the honors with the Fair.

The *rush* from this country towards London, in May and June, and during the whole summer, will be immense. We have heard of hundreds, within our own circle of friends, who intend to go, let the expense be what it may. It will cost a *prudent* man from four to five hundred dollars, to get out and home with honor. The Fair will be of serious disadvantage to the numerous fashionable watering-places in this country—to Saratoga, Hull, Newporr, Nahant, &c. We have heard of many who intend to dispense with their customary summer visits to those places; and make a flying trip to London and Paris, which can be accomplished in two months, and at about the same cost as a *loafing* and *unmeaning* living at Saratoga or Newport is sure to cost in the same time. But we consider it a virtue for any gentleman of fortune, or of fair pecuniary means, to expend a few hundred dollars in gratifying a laudable curiosity, rather than in the light of extravagance, or a vicious indulgence.

The World's Fair will certainly be the *lion* of the travelling public during the summer. The German and French exhibitions will doubtless exceed those from the United States tenfold; and the articles they will exhibit, will be eminently deserving of attention. It is surely worth a trip to London, to *see the world in a nut-shell*, or in a glass palace."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE ARMY.

Gen. Scott does not seem to be the choice of the army, for the Presidency. The following is an extract from the "United Service Journal," the recognized organ of the military branch of the Government. It is a home thrust at the Seward candidate:

"The choice of our people having recently fallen on generals for presidents, is likely to exert a fearful influence on the destinies of this nation. Are we so soon to sheer into the fatal vortex that swallowed up the great Roman Republic! What! are our people so easily bereft of their reason and sound judgment, that, instead of seeking out a citizen of experience to guide the helm of state—one whose great intellectual qualifications, vast civil abilities, profound love of country, deep erudition, unquestionable integrity, firmness of mind—one incapable of being swayed by flattery—they are willing now to take none but a general from the army?

The present General-in-Chief is now in the political arena, and on a political tour. The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department have been neglected; and, it is said, that that department has not funds enough to transport a single regiment to the lines;—more, that two at least of the Light Artillery Batteries have been dismounted and the horses sold; and other enactments made highly prejudicial to the service. Is not this humiliating? When the poor Mexican borderers, and our own people, are looking to us for protection, the army is rendered impotent,

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The "Queen of the Antilles" has of late years, became an object of interest to the United States, and the Proclamation of President Fillmore having suggested to the Washington Telegraph that some account of it would be interesting to their readers, we make use of its columns for the benefit of ours. The proximity of Cuba to our territory, and the value of its productions, and the commercial advantages which our people would derive from its annexation, have caused it to be regarded by some of them as a prize that must be won; and the only question with them is as to the manner in which that desirable end is to be attained. We trust, however, that it never will be attempted by other than honorable means; that neither ambition nor cupidity shall urge our citizens to the violation of international law and good faith in the premises; and that the distinction between the systematic invasion of the peaceful territory of a friendly nation, and the rendering disinterested aid to a people endeavoring by revolution to effect their political emancipation, may be strictly observed.

"Cuba is the largest and most important of the West India Islands. It is situated between the seventy-fourth and eighty-fifth degrees of longitude west from Greenwich, and the nineteenth and twenty-third degrees of north latitude. It is about seven hundred miles in length, and seventy in breadth; and contains, together with its dependencies, 32,807 square miles—being nearly equal in extent to Great Britain. It commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, whence it has been called the key of the West Indias. The climate is delightful, and very healthy; for which reason it is quite a resort for invalids. Even on the top of the Grande Antilla, the chief range of mountains running through the middle of the island from end to end, there has scarcely ever been ice, and then only a few lines thick. The seasons are not distinguished as summer and winter, but as the wet and the dry; though the periods at which they begin and end are not very well defined. The rainy season generally begins in May, but sometimes in April, and occasionally not till June.

The soil of Cuba is very fertile, but, as in other tropical countries, the people are too lazy to cultivate it to any great extent. The chief agricultural productions are sugar, coffee, tobacco, manioc, maize, and mosquitoes. The work on the plantations is done almost altogether by negroes, whose condition is far worse than that of the slaves in our country. The whipping-post is in constant use. As an instance of the great fertility of the soil, Turnbull states, that, in the district of Sagua la Grande, a *caballeria* of land, which is nearly equal to thirty-three acres, has been known to produce 260,000 lbs. of the fair colored muscovado sugar of that country; being nearly equal to four moderate sized hogsheads per acre. What would this be in the hands of experienced planters!

There are in the island several excellent copper, iron, and coal mines, which would be very productive if well worked. Small quantities of gold and silver have also been found. Since the introduction of bees, about sixty years ago, honey and wax have formed important articles of trade. Manufactures have been much neglected.

Of domestic animals, the ox, the horse, and the pig are the most useful, and form a large part of the wealth of the land. The oxen are so numerous that many of them have run wild; and they are hunted for the sake of their hides and tallow, which are sent to Spain. Of domestic fowls, the cock and hen are the most numerous; though the goose, turkey, peacock, and pigeon are well knowu. There are many fine turtles on the shores of the sland, from which the best of tortoise-shells are made. Fresh fish, of various kinds, abound. Snakes and other reptiles are not numerous, but noxious insects of all kinds are found in large numbers.

The island is divided into several distinct jurisdictions, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military. The civil jurisdiction consists of two provinces, with two distinct governors, entirely independent of each other; the supreme military chief the whole island, with the title of Captain General, being the civil governor of the one province only, called San Cristobal de la Havana! while the other, Santiago de Cuba, has a seperate governor, who, in affairs purely political or civil, is not in any way subject to the Captain General. Besides, the island is divided into three military divisions, whose chiefs take their orders from the Captain General. At Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principie, and Cienfuegos, there are also officers with the title of governor named by the Captain General, whose office is of a judicial nature, extending to disputed points of every sort, civil, criminal, and military. Subordinate to these are eight lieutenancies. The Captain General has appellate jurisdicton in military matters. In the cities and towns there are also municipal bodies, called *ayuntamientos perpetuos*, or, perpetual unions; and in the rural districts, *jueces pedaneos*, or petty judges, who are named by the local governors. These exercise both judicial and ministerial functions. The Captain General presides at the meetings of the Havana Union consisting of twelve members. The chief secular tribunals of Havana are, first, that of the captain general, who has, in military matters, an auditor of war, and in civil disputes general assessors, who likewise exercise the duties of the civil magistracy. The tribunal of the ordinary alcaldes has also cognisance in the first instance of civil and military disputes. The union has also a certain judicial jurisdiction. There is, besides, a commercial tribunal, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs. The judges of the island are all paid by fees instead of salaries. The judges' fees depend on their rank, and the number and length of their sittings; they are, therefore, remarkably sedentary! Judicial proceedings, as on the continent of Europe, are wholly conducted in writing; *viva voce* pleading and trial by jury being alike unknown. The lawyer is paid according to the number of pages he writes; long pleas are, therefore, by no means uncommon. The suitor in a Cuban Court cannot move a step without paying a fee to a judge, lawyer, clerk, interpreter or crier.

Some attention has been paid to education by the Government, but those under whose direction it has been placed, have not accomplished much. In 1840 there was 99,599 free children in the island, between the ages of five and ten, of whom only one-tenth were sent to school.

There is no such thing as liberty of the press in Cuba. Everything is subjected to the strictest censorship. In the year 1837 there were eight newspapers published in Cuba, of which four were daily. During the constitutional crisis in Spain, when the censorship was, for a time, suspended, a number of papers with the most singular names, which are some index to the opinions and wishes of the people, were started at Havana; such as, The Constitutional Tailor, The Roars of an African Lion, Brilliant Strokes of Tyranny, The Mosquito, The Fly, The Wasp, The Skiff, &c.

Authorities differ as to the population of Cuba. According to the censes of 1827, which is, we believe, the last that has been taken, the population was 730,562. Of this number the whites amounted to 311,051, the free negroes to 57,514, and the free people of color, not negroes, to 48,980. The number of slaves was 286,942, of whom 183,290 were males, and 103,652 females. Since 1827 the population has greatly increased, as is shown by the amount of imports since then, and the constantly increasing productions of the island. The population at present amounts, probably, to about 1,000,000.

The trade of Cuba is excellent. Its situation, the fertility of its soil, and the short distance—not more than thirty miles—from any point in the interior to the sea shore, all tend to give it great commercial prosperity; and, if the many injurious restraints now put upon its trade were removed, it would soon become one of the richest spots on earth.

The island is very heavily taxed by the mother country. The greater portion of the revenues from customs is derived from duties from imports. There is a great difference made between goods from Spain and those from other countries. The duty on flour, especially on that from the United States, is very heavy. If from Spain and in Spanish vessels, the duty is two dollars per barrel; but if the same be in foreign vessels, the duty is six dollars per barrel. If the flour be foreign, but under the national flag, the duty is eight dollars and a half per barrel; but if it be foreign, and under a foreign flag, the duty is nine dollars and a half per barrel. The United States flour is, however, so far superior to the Spanish, that, independently of the difference in price caused by the discriminating duties laid, it always commands a much higher price, selling, very frequently, for three dollars more per barrel. The only effect of this high tariff on American flour has been, to increase smuggling; for the flour is more used throughout the country than it was years ago, and yet less passes through the Custom-houses.

The trade of the United States with Cuba has always been very large. In the five years ending with 1837, the relative proportion of goods imported and exported under the flags of Spain, England, and the United States, was as follows: Spain, 43½ per cent; England, 7½ per cent; United States, 26 per cent.

Within the last few years, the interior of the country has been much improved, and the means of communication increased by rail roads, &c. The first railroad ever laid in the Island, running from Havana to the most important of the sugar districts, was constructed by Mr. Alfred Cruger, of the United States.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Among the several very pleasing illustrations of of the favorable change of opinion in England in regard to this country, we select the following extract from an article written, it is said, by Sir David Brewster, reviewing Sir Charles Lyell's second visit to the United States:

"Accustomed to look with wonder upon the civilization of the past—unblest glories of Greece and Rome—upon mighty empires that have risen but to fall—the English eye has never fixed itself on the grand phenomenon of a great nation at school. In a region teeming with vegetable life—resting upon the subterranean treasures of civilization—intersected with noble rivers, whose tributary and capiliary streams carry food and life into every part of the land, the race has established itself in mighty cities, the centre of manufacturing and commercial wealth, and has entrenched itself amid noble institutions—with temples enshrined in religious toleration, with universities of private bequest and public organization, with national and unshackled schools, and with all the resources which science, and literature, and philanthropy demand from the citizen or the State. Supplied from the Old World with its superabundant life, the tide has been carrying its multiplied population to the West, and driving to an ocean frontier, where civilization will at last find them, the savage hordes that still usurp the fairest portions of creation. Nor is this living flood the destroying scourge which Providence some times lets loose upon our species: it bears on its snowy crest the purple radience of salvation, of knowledge, and of peace. * *

"But, while the frontier of civilization is thus advancing with gallant strides; the fixed population of the American States has been vieing with European communities in the cultivation of the arts which contribute to domestic comfort and national aggrandizement. Their railroads, with all their imperfections, supply the necessities of the traveller, and remunerate the public spirit of their projectors. Their steamboat establishments, whether on coast or on river, are unrivalled in the European States, and their telegraphic lines, superior in cheapness and utility to ours, have been carried for thousands of miles into regions where the iron pathway has not been able to penetrate. Nor is their mineral wealth equalled by that of the most favored quarters of the globe. Her empire of coal, her kingdom of cotton and of corn, her regions of gold and of iron, mark out America as the centre of civilization—as the emporium of the world's commerce—as the granary and storehouse, out of which the kingdom of the East will be clothed and fed, and we greatly fear as the asylum in which our children will take refuge when the hordes of Asia and the semi-barbarians of Eastern Europe shall again darken and desolate the West. Though dauntless in her mien, and colossal in her strength, she displays upon her banner the star of peace. Shedding its radiance upon us, let us reciprocate the celestial light, and we shall have nothing to fear from her power, but everything to learn from her example."

IMPORTANT AND NOVEL DECISION. Judge Baxter, at Warren county, Georgia, Supreme Court, has recently given an interesting decision, relating to dying declarations being taken in evidence against an alleged murderer. The man charged with the murder was arraigned for trial, and the State's Counsel appeared to introduce, as evidence, the declarations of the deceased made in his last illness, and charging the crime of the prisoner. The Counsel for the prisoner objected to the reception of such declarations as legal evidence in a criminal prosecution, and alleged in support of the exception the sixth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, it was contended, amounted to an entire abolition of the common law upon the point in question. The article reads as follows:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him," &c.

The point was ably argued by Messrs. Toombs, Cone and Pottle for the prisoner, and Messrs. Weems, Solicitor Gartrell and Dawson for the State. The exception was sustained, and a *nolle prosequi* entered, the other testimony being, in the opinion of the State's counsel, insufficient to convict. *Rich. Enq.*

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF LEWIS CASS, Ossian E. Dodge, the "Quail's" Correspondent of the Boston Museum, writing from Exeter, New Hampshire, says:

"It may not be generally known that this is the birth-place of the eminent politician and statesman, Lewis Cass, of Michigan. Mr. D. Gilman Lougee, an accomplished artist, some time since, took a view of the house (now standing) in which Mr. Cass was born, and sent to the honorable gentleman, accompanied by a well-written description of the premises and the respect, from association, which they commanded from the citizens of the town. Mr. Cass replied to the note, by one of the finest-written letters that it has been our pleasure to read for a long time (we have read both letters) expressing his gratitude to Mr. Lougee for the valuable present and his never dying love for the home of his youth.

Exeter is an exceedingly beautiful place in the summer season, and one of the finest places for a few weeks' rustication that we know of in the State."

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES. A telegraphic despatch from Washington, under date of the 27th inst. says—

A formal complaint has been made by the Mexican Government, in consequence of the repeated Indian outrages on their frontier. By the treaty with Mexico, the United States agreed to protect the frontier between this country and Mexico from Indian aggressions. Congress, it will be remembered, at the last session failed to make appropriation asked by the War Department for this duty, and it consequently has not been performed. Mexico now refuses to ratify the Tehuantepec treaty unless the provisions of the peace treaty are carried out. Mr. Webster probably hastened his arrrval here in consequence of this difficulty. The President may, if he deem the matter of sufficient importance, order the troops to be paid out of the secret service fund, I suppose.

We find the following in *Blackwood's* last number: A sailor was condemned for piracy. There was some delay before taking him out of the court, and the Judge happened to observe the criminal, as he sat between two policemen in the dock, taking out a piece of pig tail, from which he cut off a quid with his knife. "Fellow," said the Judge sternly, "don't you know you're condemned to death?" "So I hear," was the gloomy reply. "And are you not aware of the necessity for preparing your soul prisoner? Unless you repent, you'll certainly go to hell!" "Well, my lord," answered the condemned, respectfully, "I hope I'll be able to bear it."

TIT FOR TAT. A letter, received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents at Memphis, mentions what they are now talking about in Mississippi by way of reprisal on the Northern abolitionists. It is nothing less than to pass a law refusing the North the use of their courts, judges and sheriffs, to collect its debts.—They say the Northerners refuse to give up the property of the Southerners, and they will not help them to get theirs in return. This is a "Roland for an Oliver," and indicates something of the state of feeling there.

COMPLETION OF THE ERIE RAILWAY. The great Erie Railway from Hudson to Lake Erie, State of New York, is now completed. Freight trains will forthwith traverse the whole road, and regular passenger Trains connected with boats on Lake Erie, will be organized and put in operation early in May. Nearly nineteen years have passed since the Company was formed, the road is just completed at a cost of twenty millions of dollars.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Jacksonville, Florida, an out of the way place, appears to have been wisely selected on that account as a Southern rendezvous, and the accounts would lead to the belief that the expedition has already sailed from there, unless intercepted by our government, which was on the alert.

The Savannah (Ga.) News, of Monday, has the following:

"For several days past the city has been rife with rumors about the expedition against Cuba, supposed to be on foot, and the government officials have exhibited a great amount of zeal in their efforts to ferret out the actors in the business, and to preserve the neutrality of the nation. The steamer Welaka, Capt. Blankenship, was chartered yesterday, and sailed last night for the south with W. H. C. Mills, Deputy U. S. Marshal, and other officials, on board, in pursuit of the expedition, which, it is reported, is concentrated somewhere on the coast. We will not now mention the rumors that are current in the city."

By the following, from the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, of Wednesday evening, a part of the Southern Expedition has probably sailed:

"We have just received private intelligence from Jacksonville, Florida, that a company of adventurers have been making preparations at that place, for the contemplated attack upon the Island of Cuba, and that a steamer was expected there on the night of the 25th, to take them off. Our correspondent has known of their proceedings for some time past, but became acquainted with them in such a manner that he was not permitted to divulge the secret before. The note, dated on the 25th, says: "I expect to see a steamer full of them this evening. I have seen their arms and stores, and shall sit up all night, if necessary, to see them off. It is a desperate game, at which none but desperate men can play."

The Philadelphia North American says that from rumors afloat in that city, apparently well founded, they judge this steamer to be one which sailed from the Chesepeake Bay recently, and was reported in the marine department as being suspicious.

The same paper of Thursday has another letter from Jacksonville, the 25th ult., giving the following particulars of the numbers enlisted, the sinews of war, the desperate plan of operations, with the anticipated aid of the Cubans, &c:

It is evident that there are several points of departure along the Gulf Coast,—at New Orleans and St. Mary's, and from the St. John's river, Florida. There are 6 steamers at least, and probably 2000 to 3000 men. Savannah is the head quarters of operations on the Atlantic side. I was shown a letter from General Gonzales, a week ago, dated at Savannah, directing the movements of men and military stores, but believed that it might be an attempt to divert public attention from some other quarter.

It is now plain that the many evidences of a movement in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, indicate an invasion of Cuba, which will be attempted before this reaches you. The expedition will undoubtedly sail in the course of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. A large quantity of forage (among which was 300 or 400 bushels of oats) was deposited here the day before yesterday, and this morning I saw put into the same storehouse, cannon, gun-carriages, rifles, muskets, ammunition, and the furniture of an army equipment to a very large amount. I have never seen so many implements of war, except in an arsenal. Large quantities of wood and rosin for the fuel on board the steamers, and horses and men are collected in this immediate vicinity, ready for embarkation. A steamer is expected from New York to-morrow.

This expedition would appear to be much better appointed, manned, and officered, than the one that landed at Cardenas. General Quitman is said to command, and Lopez to be the second. Some here who are pointed out as connected with the expedition as officers, are said by some to be men of bravery and military talent. Most of the privates of whom I have heard are men who learned the art of war in Mexico, where they contracted the taste of blood, and long for more. Bloodhounds and tigers are not the only animals who become fierce by killing. It is a desperate business and requires reckless, desperate men. It is supposed that they will land 3000 on the South side of the island, supplied with field pieces and good cavalry horses—that the steamers that convey them will be burnt or sail immediately, leaving the invaders no alternative but to conquer or die.

It is said that a large number of the Creole population are fully prepared to join the landing party, and that an organized force awaits the movement in the mountains. It is said that the Spanish population is only one-sixteenth part of the whole; and it is represented that the remainder desire to fight for liberty. I am told that $70,000 worth of jewelry, and $150,000 in money, was sent to Gen. Lopez the other day, from Havana, and that $80,000 was contributed by a rich planter, who is regarded at home as favorable to the government. The agents here seem to have plenty of money, and to spend it freely. They have several ways to raise the wind. One by the issue of bonds, to be redeemed if the expedition is successful; another by the sale of commissions. A Lieutenancy was offered to a brother of Gen. Shields, it is said, at Savannah, for $1,000, with a promise of $10,000 worth of bonds.

The citizens here have given the enterprise no direct encouragement, and no United States officer here has the right to interfere. There is no U. S. Marshal here. The thing is looked upon generally as chimerical, and until they saw these warlike preparations and military stores, generally discredited it, although a few knowing ones have known all about it, and cautiously hinted it when necessary, in order to make the necessary preparation. The Creoles and Cubans who are here and the few who were engaged in the Carden's affair, talk indignantly of Spanish tyranny, and say that the Cubans are on the very point of revoluton, with or without help.

It seems quite certain that before to-morrow evening the steamer will be here to receive the military stores and embark for the war. The captain of the company is a fine military looking man, the hair on his face being disposed a la California. This is a place out of the highway of travel, there being a mail here but once a week, and it may be, therefore, that all this letter contains has been anticipated.

It is interesting to observe how enticing and contagious is the war spirit. If things could remain a few days as at present, it would seem that any number of men could be enlisted in this service, which but yesterday all pronounced wild and chimerical. The field pieces and the muskets seem to have turned the heads of some from whom more wisdom would be expected.

The 26th, (to-morrow,) is the day that was named ten days ago by one of the agents here, as the day of departure, and considerable wisdom has been manifested with regard to management of the business when it is remembered that probably from 3,000 to 5,000 persons must have known all about it. I understand, however, that Gonzales has been threatened with arrest at Savannah, where he has endeavored to enlist men and procure money.

The preparation for the attack on the part of the Spanish authorities is fully appreciated. They expect hard fighting, but rely principally upon the representations that a revolution in Cuba is ready to take place, and only needs a rallying point.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the 1st, gives the annexed information in regard to the expedition, communicated to him specially by a gentleman who gave him similar facts on several previous occasions, all of which were verified afterwards:

It may be summed up in a few words, viz: that this, the first day of May, was the day agreed upon for the invasion of Cuba, that the capture of the Cleopatra at this port, (New York) and the arrest of several supposed expeditionists, was a *ruse* to deceive the Government at Washington, and throw them off the scent; that Garibalbi is identified with the movement; that upwards of forty leading men left here for Cuba a month ago, and that an attempt would certainly be made to-day to effect a landing on the Cuban shores at an unprotected point.

The captain of the fast sailing schooner Fakir, at Savannah, from Havana, the 24th ult., (two days after the sailing of the steamship Isabel,) states that everything was in the same state as at the time of the sailing of the Isabel.

DECLINE IN COTTON. The writer of the money column of the New York Express say:

"The inteligence by the Niagara of a further decline in the cotton market will not be favorably constructed for the stock market, as it will cause a scarcity of bills of exchange, and further shipments of specie may be looked for. We cannot but otherwise think that cotton will recede much further in price. There is every indication of it from the appearance of the New Orleans and New York markets."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Johnston County, assembled at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a District Convention, and also to appoint delegates to the same, A. J. Leach, Esq. was called to the Chair, and D. C. Carrington appointed Secretary.

When the following preamble and resolutions were offered by H. H. Hobbs, and, after being read by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is deemed expedient that the Democratic party of this Congressional District should place before the people a candidate to represent them in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Meeting recommend the holding of a Convention at Nashville, on the 5th of June next, to nominate some suitable person to represent us in the next Congress.

2. *Resolved*, that we would suggest to the Democracy of the several Counties of this District the necessity of holding Meetings at an early day, and the appointment of delegates to said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That we wish not to support any man to represent us in Congress at this particular crisis except he be a State Right's Republican in the fullest sense of the term; nor unless he acknowledges the right of the people of a sovereign State to secede and peaceably withdraw from the Union, when that Union becomes a curse, and when the Federal Government claims the power to coerce and reduce to abject submission an independent State having a separate organization.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint twenty delegates to represent us in the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed: James H. Bryan, Joseph M. Smith, O. L. Dodd, J. W. B. Watson, R. N. Gully, Hopson Oneal, Loverd Atkinson. T. W. Whitley, John Smith, Jacob Barnes, Wm. H. Joyner, Asa Barnes, N. G. Gully, Amos Coats, H. J. Bell, E. Page, H. H. Hobbs, Wm. H. Watson, J. O. Watson, Zachariah Hinton, Dr. A. G. Brooks.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

The proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, with a request that the same be published.

On motion the Meeting adjourned.

A. J. LEACH, *Ch'n.*

D. C. CARRINGTON, *Sec'y.*

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION. The rancor and venom with which Whig Journals denounce the expedition for the liberation of Cuba, is inexplicable to those who do not understand the secret motives and hidden springs of all the complicated movements and varying professions of this party. A well wisher of the cause of liberty might very naturally deplore the expedition as being inadequate to accomplish its purpose and fated to result in disaster, but that he should censure its object and vituperate its champions, betrays either an utter ignorance or a blinding prejudice. Ever since the distinct organization of the Whig party, the great body of its adherents have been found in the Northern States; and the main portion of the party has given colour and direction to its policy. The Northern States are the promoters of a general system of internal improvements—so is the Whig party. The Northern Stats are the advocates of a protective tariff—so is the Whig party. The Northern States were the devoted champions of a National Bank—so was the Whig party. The Northern States are Abolitionists—so is the bulk of the Whig party. The body of the party lies in the North, and the Southern members are obedient to its volition. Now we have the explanation of the course of the Whig journals in reference to the Cuban expedition. The Northern States oppose this expedition lest it should result in the annexation of Cuba, and the consequent aggrandizement of the *slave interest* in the confederacy. The Southern portion of the party catch the cue, and echo most lustily the envenomed abuse of its abolition leaders.

Do the struggles of the oppressed Cubans merit the sympathy and aid of the friends of who understand anything of the wrongs and freedom? No man can answer negatively oppression of the people of Cuba. If ever the outraged liberty of the violated rights of man's nature, cried aloud for vindication and vengeance, the oppressed people of Cuba are entitled to the sympathy and aid of every freeman in striking down the tyrant and accomplishing their emancipation. But answers the confederate of despots and the upholder of monarchy, the law of nations forbids the interference of one nation in the internal affairs of another independent State.

Did the "law of nations" restrain the gallant Lafayette from lending his brave arm to shield the sinking cause of American liberty? Did the "law of nations" smother the generous impulses of the American youth, who marched to rescue the infant republic of Texas from the iron heel of the despot? Did the "law of nations" so wither up the noble heart of Clay, that he could not plead with an inspired eloquence for the oppressed people of South America? Did the "law of nations" banish the heroic Magyar beyond the limits of American sympathy? And yet the "law of nations" forbids the American freeman to stretch forth his arm in aid of the aspiring struggle of a people, oppressed by a yoke more galling even than the serfdom of Russia, and more degrading than the despotism of Mexico—a people, near us in position, identical with us in social condition, and bound to us by the ties of a common destiny!

Petersburg Democrat.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARRIAGES. Mr. James C. Spencer, of Geneva, N. Y., has invented an improvement in carriages for which he taken measures to secure a patent that must ultimately come to be very generally adopted, as light carriages can be constructed by adopting this method at much less expense than by any other plan with which we are acquainted. No reaches are used; the body of the carriage is jointed at the middle and has an eliptical spring just above the joint. Strong curved springs, secured to the body of the carriage and supporting the same, are secured directly to the axles, in such a way that a turning axis bolt unites the front part of the carriage body, and a like one the back to the axles, thereby allowing the front and back wheels to turn in a very small compass without any intervening reach under the seat of the carriage; and jointing of the carriage body and the eliptical spring under the same, gives the body an easy and accommodating motion when the wheels are passing over uneven roads. No bolsters, &c. are employed.

AFFRAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. We understand the students at the University have been thrown into a terrible excitement by a difficulty between some of them and one of the Professors. It seems that a party of them, panting for a little sport, rode the horses of this Professor almost to death; painted them white and turned them loose in the mountains near the College. The Professor suspecting a student of the deed, had him arrested and sent to jail; but he proved his innocence and was released; Whereupon the students became awfully exasperated. Some others were suspected, and whilst the sheriff was endeavoring to arrest them, he received a cut with a bowie-knife. They were apprehended, however, and sent to jail, but the students marched down in a body and liberated them. We are informed that the excitement against this Professor (of Modern Languages) is tremendous. *Petersburg Democrat.*

ANIMAL LIFE. We see it stated in a Cincinnati paper, that "a scientific gentleman of that city had succeded at various times in producing animal life solely from the action of certain chemical processes on each other. The specimens of this new mode of producing life is said to have existed twenty-four hours. We presume that the learned "Savan" of the west will shortly have a speculation on foot for producing beef and pork on a more extensive scale and at a more rapid rate than has yet been accomplished by the tardy process of nature. The price of provisions will certainly be materially affected by the successful application of the Doctor's theory.

"So, there's been another rupture of Mount Vociferous!" said Mrs. Partington, as she put down the paper and put up her specs. "The paper tells us all about the burning lather running down the mountain, but don't tell us how it was set fire to. There are many people full wicked enough to do it; and perhaps it was caused by children playing with friction matches. I wish they had sent for our fire brigade, they would soon have put a stop to the raging ailment; and I dare say Mr. Braidwood and all on 'em would have gone, for they are what I call real civil engineers. Perhaps Townsend's sauce and prunella might prove a cure for such 'ruptions."

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Lady Franklin, worn out with "hope deferred" is at lenght seriously indisposed.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the celebrated author, and his family are at present staying at Great Malvern, undergoing the water cure. His father, who for several years managed the reporting department of the *Daily News*, recently died in the 66th year of his age.

Messrs. Kean and Keeley are reported to have accepted a play from the pen of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, at a price of three thousand guineas.

2,104,000 pearl shells has just been imported in one vessel from Panama.

The *Watchman* states that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1850, £104,661 15s. 4d.

"God Save the King," was composed in 1745. The "Marseillaise" was composed in 1792.

The wife of Ledru Rollin, who is an English lady, brought him, on her marriage, a fortune of 1,000,000 francs.

Twenty eight of the French refugees in England, among whom are Ledru Rollin and Delescluse, have submitted an address to the English people, in which they most solemnly declare, that the recent imputations against them in Parliament of plotting against the civil power and social tranquility of England, are totally false and calumnious.

James Lynch, Mayor of Galway in 1498, built the choir of St. Nicholas' Church, and hanged his own son out of the window, for killing and defrauding strangers, without martial or common law. This is the origin of the term Lynch law.

A line of packets between France and Brazil, is to be established. They will start from Nantes, and sail for Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio.

M. de Lamartine has become the director of the *Pays*. M. de la Gueronniere chief editor of the *Presse*, and formerly editor of M. de Lamartine's paper, the *Bien Publique*, has transferred his services from the *Presse* to the *Pays*.

A society is about to be formed in Paris under the patronage of the Archbishop, the object of which is to supply bread to the poorer classes at 25 per cent. under the regular price.

The heirs of Louis Philippe are about to offer for sale the gallery of modern pictures in the Palais Royal.

M. Guizot is on the point of publishing a series of biographical sketches of men who figured in the English revolution of 1640. The life of Ludlow appears as the first of the series.

Fanny Elssler takes her farewell of the stage at Vienna in the course in the present month. She intends retiring to her beautiful ville in the neighborhood of Brunn, in Moravia.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

VERY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. The barque Charles Loden has arrived from Vera Cruz with Mexican papers to the 9th inst., from which we learn that Congress was in session, and that a proposition had been made in the lower house, which would probably be assented to in the Senate, to continue the session till after the 15th.

Mexico appears to be in a desperate condition, and none of her public men seem disposed to hazard their reputations in an attempt to restore her prosperity. Gen. Arista, who had the management of the treasury for a short time, gave it up as a hopeless task.

Addresses had been issued to the commissioners of the different wards in the capital, to ascertain the number of foreigners in the city, together with an account of their nationality, character, employment, &c.

A bill has also been introduced to abolish the tobacco monopoly.

The Indians in Chihuabua were suing for peace.

The working of the Mexican mines was attracting the attention of capitalists.

BOSTON, April 30. On Saturday last two funeral processions of unusual length, on their way to the Catholic Cemetery in Cambridge, neared each other a little above Porter's Hotel. A rivalry immediately set up between the drivers of the hearses *to see which should reach the gate of the cemetery first.* By a great application of the whip a sample of fast driving developed itself, but the race was of short duration. The coffin in one of the hearses was thrown out on the ground, and before the cortege following could draw up it was run over by three or four hacks, and seriously mutilated. This accident suddenly put an end to the mad career of the Jehus. The body was restored to its proper place and the two funerals proceeded in order. Fast driving to the grave often occurs in Cambridge. *Phila. Sun.*

MONTREAL, April 29.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA. Despatches from Earl Grey to the Governor General have been published, according to which the Imperial Government is not opposed to a reduction of the civil list, but will recommend it to the British Parliament and the Governor General of Canada. In return he will remove all the troops except the garrisons at Quebec and Kingston, and will charge the Province with the expenses of the barracks, and also with the annual presents made to the Indians. Earl Grey does not think this will tend to alienate the colonies from the parent country.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI. BOSTON, May 1st—10½ o'clock, P. M. The schooner October, from Port au Prince, with advices to April 13th, arrived here to-day. It was currently reported at St. Domingo that the Chambers had refused to comply with the demands of the American Commissioner, or to make peace. Emperor Soulouque was preparing to march on Cape Haytien to punish the black Prince Babo, who refused to comply with the imperial mandatest. At the last accounts Babo was shut out from Cape Haytien, and had but few men with him who were willing to join in his rebellious acts.

DIFFICULTY, RENCONTRE AND PROBABLY DUEL. WASHINGTON, May 1, 10 P. M. At the dinner table to day of the National Hotel, a misunderstanding occured between Lt. Alvarado Hunter, of the navy, and Capt. Chambourg, formely of the army, which led to an altereation between Chambourg and Lt. Nicholson, of the navy, and terminated in a regular battle with canes and fists. Nacholson got the better of Chambourg, and a challenge will probably be the consequence, although it is not determined who shall be the challenging party.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

THE CENSUS. The work on the census and population is now completed. Two clerks, Messrs Jebb and Harrison, engaged on it, have been dismissed, and others will be dismissed to-morrow.

University of North Carolina.

THE Committee of Visitation of the Trustees of the University for the year 1851, consists of

His Excellency DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio President
Hon. D. L. SWAIN, L. L. D.,
President of the College.

Thomas S. Ashe, William W. Avery, Daniel M. Barringer, William A. Blount, Thomas Bragg, Charles Chalmers, George F. Davidson, William Eaton, Jr., Burgess S. Gaither, Solomon Graves, Frederick J. Hill, James Iredell, James Mebane, Bartholomew F. Moore, Frederick Nash, Thomas Settle, William A. Washington, Nicholas L. Williams, John C. Williams, Patrick H. Winston.

The annual Commencement will be held on the first Thursday (5th day) of June next.

CHAS. MANLY.

May 1st, 1851. 53—

NEW SPRING GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, April 30, 1851.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties in the State, the sums mentioned in the following Schedule in part of the nett income of the Literary Fund the current year, for the support of Common Schools; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of persons properly authorized to receive the same.

In making out this Schedule the Board have taken the census of 1850, as published in the newspapers, not having been able to get, in time, a strictly official statement of the population. Should the table prove in any respect inaccurate, the Board will correct it in the Fall Distribution.

The Counties of Madison and Jackson will receive their portion of the distribution from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex officio Pres't. Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	AM'T. DIS.
Alamance,	10,215	619 90
Alexander,	5,038	301 68
Anson,	10,783	646 98
Ashe,	8,547	512 82
Beaufort,	11,717	703 02
Bertie,	10,209	612 54
Bladen,	8,033	481 98
Brunswick,	5,952	357 12
Buncombe,	12,325	739 50
Burke,	6,919	415 14
Cabarrus,	8,668	520 08
Caldwell,	5,830	350 16
Camden,	5,176	310 56
Carteret,	6,228	373 68
Caswell,	12,168	730 08
Catawba,	8,235	494 10
Chatham,	16,020	961 20
Chowan,	5,385	323 10
Cleveland,	9,684	581 04
Columbus,	5,307	318 42
Craven,	12,307	738 42
Cumberland,	17,723	1,063 38
Currituck,	6,296	377 76
Cherokee,	6,708	402 48
Duplin,	11,109	666 54
Davie,	6,997	419 82
Davidson,	14,234	854 04
Edgecombe,	13,726	823 56
Franklin,	9,510	570 60
Forsyth,	10,634	638 04
Gates,	5,879	412 74
Granville,	17,634	1,058 04
Greene,	5,338	320 28
Guilford,	18,465	1,107 90
Gaston,	7,315	438 90
Halifax,	13,012	780 72
Haywood,	6,886	413 16
Hertford,	6,644	398 64
Hyde,	6,614	396 84
Henderson,	7,032	421 92
Iredell,	13,075	784 50
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,885	713 10
Jones,	3,991	239 46
Lenoir,	6,181	370 86
Lincoln,	6,937	416 22
Madison,		
Martin,	7,279	436 74
McDowell,	5,740	344 40
Mecklenburg,	11,726	703 56
Montgomery,	6,196	371 76
Moore,	8,551	513 06
Macon,	6,169	370 14
Nash,	9,034	542 04
New Hanover,	14,299	857 94
Northampton,	10,730	643 80
Onslow,	7,065	423 90
Orange,	15,024	901 44
Pasquotank,	7,708	462 48
Perquimons,	6,028	361 68
Person,	8,833	529 98
Pitt,	10,743	644 58
Randolph,	15,066	903 96
Richmond,	7,936	476 16
Rowan,	12,317	739 02
Robeson,	11,079	664 74
Rockingham,	12,393	739 38
Rutherford,

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scap, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid*.

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacoglockes,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

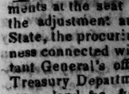
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces,
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohlays and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.
On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST eived and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps; just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wondertul remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Printer Wanted

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

words Pock et Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

DR. N. L. STITH,

HAVING permanently located in Raleigh, offers his professional services to his old friends and patrons and to the public generally. His charges will be as moderate and reasonable as those of the other City Physicians.

He will be found at all times, when not out on professional business, at his office over the Store of Messrs A. B. Stith & Co., during the day, and at night at the Yarbrough House.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 48—tf.

MRS. LANE'S ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

THIS Mixture is a safe and sure remedy for cholic, diarrhea, summer disease in children, and indeed for disordered bowels generally.

DIRECTIONS.

GIVE to a child two years old, twenty drops in a little sweetened water, once in every two hours, and to a child under two years old, from five to twenty drops, oftener if found necessary, until the disease is checked—to a child from two to five years old, thirty drops once in two hours—to a person over five years old, a teaspoon full once in four hours. When the disease is checked diminish the quantity. Should the mixture check the disease too suddenly so as to bring on fever, give salts in small doses until a gentle action from the bowels is brought about. When the stomach is so irritated as to reject the mixture, it should be given in injections of starch in double quantities.

CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, neighbors of Mrs. LANE, having frequently used her astringent mixture in summer complaint and disordered bowels, take great pleasure in cheerfully recommending it to the public. It may be administered to the tenderest infant without fear, and with every assurance of a speedy cure.

Having used it in our families, we speak from personal knowledge.

WM. H. WATSON, A. D. NORTHAM,
B. SANDERS, JOHN E. ALLEN,
J. H. DANIEL, B. SMITH,
ELIZ. MORNING, J. W. B. WATSON,
EDWIN BOYKIN.

Johnston County, N. C., April 26. 50—

☞ The above Medicine is for sale by Benjamin Bronson, Smithfield, and by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Wind o
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls. Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Humorous American Works,
With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Linseed Oil.

9 BBLS. this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, March 21, 1851. 43—

ANOTHER Lot of those beautiful four dollar Moleskin Hats, just Received by Express.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, March 2nd, 1851. 43—

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

Just Received.

1 Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh,
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } 801—1y.
March 3d, 1850. }

INSTITUTION
For the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, give notice that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the Blind, at the commencement of the next session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given to those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf Mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—5t

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 818—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin.. ne thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court of Law,*
Wake County. } Spring Term, 1851.

IT IS ORDERED TO THE COURT that a special Term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Wake aforesaid be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of June, 1851.

Ordered that the foregoing order be published in the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for four weeks. R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4t

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

To the Citizens of Wake County.

THE citizens of Wake County are hereby requested to hold Meetings in the County, and send Delegates to a County Convention, at May Court, to send Delegates from this County to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District.

MANY VOTERS.

April 21, 1851. 49—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Book Accounts due to the firm of "SEAWELL and MEAD" have been transferred to me. Persons indebted will therefore take notice and be prepared for an early settlement. I shall be in Raleigh in the course of a week or so, and will call on those from whom anything is due. WM. H. HOOD, *Assignee.*

April 15th, 1851. 48—3t.

New Medical Work.

A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, by Daniel Drake, M. D. 1 vol. Octavo, p p, 878. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS!
HEAVY REWARDS OFFERED!

The terrible onslaught hourly growing more devastating in its character to the treasuries of both the State and the Contractors of Lotteries, by the Lucky Tickets bought of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
PYFER & CO.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Is the issue of a solemn pledge made by this House with a magnanimity and self-sacrificing interest coequal with the glorious cause they have espoused, not to abate one "jot or title" their labours until Poverty, that gaunt Tyrant over the desires of the HUMAN FAMILY, shall be ferretted out "root and branch," from the abodes of all who, entertaining a proper sense of their just claims upon "Dame Fortune," desire to possess Riches, the only impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of want.

READ THE TESTIMONY!

PYFER & CO., versus POVERTY!

A Single Order may secure a Fortune!

CHEERING RESULTS AT PYFER & Co's.

Look here Correspondents!

Every Prize Sold and Paid by Pyfer & Co.

A LADY DREW THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

$25,000, Whole Ticket, sold to a young lady in Savannah, Ga.. (a good marriage portion for her.)
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$30,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$7,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$4,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

Glorious Schemes for May, 1851,
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
12 5 of	10,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
17	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55